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EXAMINER

PAULA, CESAR B

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Technology Center 2100

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 25

Application Number: 09/209,162
Filing Date: December 10, 1998
Appellant(s): BAKER

David P. Gordon
For Appellants

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 1/23/2004.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is incorrect. A correct statement of the status of the claims is as follows:

(4) *Status of Amendments*

The Appellant's statement of the status of amendments submitted contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of the Invention*

The summary of the invention in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The Appellant's statement of the issues contained in the brief is correct.

(7) *Grouping of the Claims*

The following groups of claims stand or fall together: (1, and 5-7), (2), (3), (4), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13, 17, 18, and 19), (14), (15), (16), (20), (21), (22-24), (26), and (27).

(8) *Claims Appealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

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(9) Prior Art of Record

Pat. # 5,818,447, Wolf et al (Oct.6, 1998, filed on June 6, 1996).

Pat. # 6,065,056, Bradshaw et al (May 16, 2000, filed on Aug. 13, 1998).

Pat. # 5,710,883, Hong et al (Jan. 1, 1998, filed on March 10, 1995).

(10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

A. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

B. Claims 1-4, 8-11, 20-22, and 26-27 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wolf et al, hereinafter Wolf (Pat. # 5,818,447, 10/6/1998, filed on 6/6/1996).

Regarding independent claim 1, Wolf discloses: a plurality of word processing components of a full-featured wordprocessor for creating, editing, and encoding an internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3).

Furthermore, Wolf discloses the displaying, editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document using a wordprocessor (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses the editing of an email document using a full featured word-processor, which as was well known in the art included installable components, such as a spell checker (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses the editing of an email document using a full featured word-processor, spreadsheet, desktop publishing applications, etc (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and c.23,L.59-67).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses the editing of an email document using a full featured word-processor, spreadsheet, desktop publishing applications, etc (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program....." (Col. 23, lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14,

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lines 56-62), and “..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note.....” (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

Claim 9 is directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claim 8, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an author or other users or readers (c.2,L.8-67, and c.5,L.20-67).

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses an email authoring program which allowed a user to retrieve an email message or reply to an author or other users or readers (c.2,L.8-67, and c.5,L.20-67)--*at least one of said authoring components includes means for recognizing whether a user is an author or a reader.*

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Wolf discloses: “...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message.....” (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and “..allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note.....” (Col. 23, lines 64-67). Wolf teaches an email authoring program to personalize email documents using an stationary graphics, and spellchecking components among other document-authoring components.

Furthermore, Wolf discloses "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62) , and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program....." (Col. 23, lines 61-67).--*linking each of said document-authoring components with the document-encoding component.*

Claim 20, 22, and 27 is directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claims 1, 11, and (1 and 8) respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 26, Wolf discloses *a) a plurality of authoring components a first ...for creating a different kind of email message- b) encoding means for automatically encoding said representations...into an Internet-compatible email message* as outlined in claim 1 above.

Furthermore, Wolf discloses: "the email client determines which mail note should be launched....determined by the selected message" (c. 2,L.8-67, c. 20, L.15-67).-- *c) decoding means for automatically decoding said representations* Wolf teaches above the invocation of the proper email note for reading and viewing the decoded internet-compatible email message.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

A. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are

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such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

B. Claim 12 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf.

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses: "...the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message....." (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and "...the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program....." (Col. 23, lines 61-67). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *at least one of said authoring components includes means for allowing a user to create a read-only document*. However, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have *created a read-only document* as it was well known in the art at the time of the invention, because Wolf et al teach: "...allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note....." (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

C. Claims 13-16 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf, in view of Bradshaw et al, hereinafter Bradshaw (Pat. # 6,065,056, 5/16/00, filed on 8/13/98).

Regarding independent claim 13, Wolf discloses: *a) a plurality of authoring components a firstcreating a representation of a document including other than text --b) encoding means*

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for automatically encoding said representations... --c) decoding means for automatically decoding said representations – in the rejections of claim 1 above.

Furthermore, Wolf fails to explicitly disclose *at least one of said authoring components includes means for determining whether the user is a student or a teacher*. Bradshaw teaches: “enabling a supervisory adult to monitor incoming and outgoing E-mail” (col.3, lines 30-67, and col.4, lines 16-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf, and the monitoring of a student by a teacher or supervisor through a password protected account as taught by Bradshaw, because Bradshaw teaches above the monitoring, and blocking of offensive email messages by a supervisor—*teacher*.

Claim 14 is directed towards an electronic mail client for implementing the mail client found in claim 2, and is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 13, However, Wolf et al disclose: “the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message” (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and “the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program” (Col. 23, lines 61-67)-- *said plurality of authoring components include at least one... of ...workbook component, and a graphic component*. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf, and Bradshaw, because Wolf et al

teach above the implementation of full-featured application programs (word processors, spreadsheet, drawing etc.) for display and editing an e-mail message.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Wolf discloses: “the mail note allows a separate, full-featured word processing program to display and edit the message” (Col. 14, lines 56-62), and “the interfaces and techniques described herein may be applied to incorporate other types of applications....spreadsheet program” (Col. 23, lines 61-67)--*said plurality of authoring components include at least one... ofdatabase component, a presentation component*. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf, and Bradshaw, because Wolf et al teach: “allow a spreadsheet program....to display their respective documents in the view port provided by the container mail note” (Col. 23, lines 64-67).

D. Claims 5-7, and 23-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hong et al (Pat. # 5,710,883, 1/20/1998, filed on 3/10/1995).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *.....said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means*. However, Hong et al disclose: “...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would

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have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file.....* However, Hong et al disclose: “...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user.* However, Hong et al disclose: “...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user,* because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *.....said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message.....* However, Hong et al disclose: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user.* However, Hong et al disclose: “...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Claims 23-24 are directed towards a method for implementing the mail client found in claims 6-7 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

E. Claims 17-19 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf, in view of Bradshaw, and further in view of Hong et al.

F. Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes MIME-compatible encoding means*.

However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “.....HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message.....” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 13, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *said encoding means includes means for creating a MIME-compatible file.....* However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Wolf, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said encoding means such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose: “program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to had combined the teachings of Fleming, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *such that a creation of said MIME file.....is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *said decoding means includes means for concatenating a multipart MIME message*. However, Hong et al disclose: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf, Bradshaw, and Hong et al, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Wolf discloses the editing or decoding of the internet-compatible email document (c.2, L.8-67, c.9, L.1-c.10,L.67, and fig.3). Wolf fails to explicitly disclose: *each of said authoring component cooperating with said decoding means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*. However, Hong et al disclose:

“...program then converts each new note into a formal HTML document.....which encodes.....MIME.....scheme is used.....” (Col. 5, lines 2-11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Wolf, Bradshaw, and Hong et al *means such that a concatenation of said multipart MIME message ... is transparent to the user*, because Hong et al teach: “HTML documents.....are then concatenated into a single e-mail message” (Col. 5, lines 5-9).

(11) Response to Argument

Regarding claim 1, the appellant submits that the rejection mailed on 11/8/02 did not include anything about container and server objects (page 7, lines 18-19). The examiner disagrees, because the rejection pointed to c.2,L.8-67 (as evidenced by the office action’s quote on page 7 of the appeal brief), where Wolf describes a container object providing the view port in which a server object renders the body of an email message. This allows all the formatting features of the server object to be applied to the body of the email message (c.2, lines 10-14). The server object is a program, such as a full-featured wordprocessing program (c.2, lines 33-35).

Moreover, the appellant states that the concept of containers is indicative of the absence of an authoring ability (page 7, line 19). The examiner disagrees, because first of all there is no support for this statement. Second, what is referred to by Wolf as the server object is a full-featured wordprocessing application the rejection pointed to in c.2,L.8-67 (as evidenced by the office action’s quote on page 7 of the appeal brief), where Wolf describes a container object providing the view port in which a server object to edit or create, and render the body of an email message. Wolf indicates that the reason a full-featured wordprocessing program is being utilized

instead of a basic (bare bones) email program, is because a full-featured wordprocessor offers so many more “features”—*authoring components*—than the basic email program. As it was well known in the art, and as taught by Wolf, a full-featured wordprocessor (discussed in col.2, lines 32-42) has the features—*components*—for creating drawn objects, highlighting, borders, shading, tables, etc., (col.1, lines 23-34).

Moreover, the appellant states that some wordprocessors allow the introduction of images into a document, but did not permit authoring the graphic image (page 7, lines 20-22). The examiner disagrees with this statement, because at the time of the invention, wordprocessors did allow users to create graphical objects using drawing programs—*authoring components*—. However, for the sake of this argument, let’s assume that wordprocessors did not possess the programs necessary for the creation of graphic images, Wolf still teaches that wordprocessors contained the features—*authoring components*—for creating highlighting, borders, shading, tables, etc., in a document (col.1, lines 23-34). **The term “text” as it was used in the art at the time of the invention refers to ASCII alphanumeric characters. In other words, anything not comprising ASCII alphanumeric characters was considered non-text or “an other than text”.** Therefore, highlighting placed on text, borders, shading, and the tables created, and placed in a document, using the features of a wordprocessing program are non-ASCII/non-text or “an other than text” portions as claimed by the appellant.

Moreover, the appellant points to the title of the Wolf patent—“*System and Method for In-Place Editing of an Electronic Mail Message Using a Separate Program*” as proof that authoring components are not taught by Wolf (page 7, lines 22-24). A title is merely a general description of a certain invention. It does not describe with specificity what an invention

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encompasses. As indicated above, Wolf teaches that wordprocessors had the features—*authoring components*—for creating highlighting, borders, shading, tables, etc., in a document.

Moreover, the appellant takes the position that the teachings of creating, editing, and encoding internet-compatible message(s) as taught by Wolf, do not comprise the “plurality of authoring components” (page 8, lines 5-8). The examiner disagrees, because as it has been shown above Wolf teaches the creation of highlighting placed on text, borders, shading, and the tables created, and inserted into a document, using the features of a full-featured wordprocessing program. The features, which have subroutines or computer programs used to enable such features or functions, are the components used for authoring the non-textual formatting--highlighting placed on text, borders, shading, and the tables inserted into a document, etc.

Regarding the arguments of claims 2-4, 8-11, and 20-22, appellant indicated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that it was unnecessary to discuss the rejections to these claims, because of statements made concerning independent claim 1 applied to these claims as well (page 5, lines 1-9). But in the current appeal brief, the appellant has introduced arguments not previously submitted. Therefore these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise these arguments based on the rejections addressed in paper 20.

Regarding the arguments of claim 27, appellant indicated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that Wolf only discloses one authoring components, and not many component as recited in the claim (page 5, lines 19-page 6, line 1).

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However, in this appeal brief, appellant indicates that the examiner has not properly addressed the claim, because it was rejected on the ground that it correspond to claim 11 (page 16, lines 7-9). The appellant has introduced arguments not previously submitted. Therefore these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not raise these arguments, before prosecution was closed, based on the rejections addressed in paper 20.

Regarding the arguments of claim 26, appellant indicated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that Wolf only discloses different reading programs associated with an email program, and that these programs are not components of the email program (page 5, lines 12-18). Wolf teaches that an email client provides an container interface where a server full-featured word processing application renders and formats an email (col.2, lines10-23, and 31-57). However, in this appeal brief, appellant indicates among other things, that Wolf does not teach or suggest encoding an email message with a message type identifier (page 18, esp. lines 27-29, pages 19-20). The appellant has introduced arguments not previously submitted. Therefore these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise these arguments based on the rejections addressed in paper 20.

Regarding the arguments of claim 12, appellant only indicated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that this claim is neither anticipated nor obvious over Wolf (page 6, lines 4-5). However, in this appeal brief, appellant indicates that the rejection of this claim says something different than an authoring tool that has the capability of making a

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document read-only (page 21, lines 4-15). The appellant has introduced arguments not previously submitted. Therefore these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise these arguments based on the rejections addressed on paper 20.

Regarding claim 13, appellant stated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that Wolf doesn't teach more than one authoring component, and an email authoring component which distinguishes between a teacher and a student (page 6, lines 13-23). Wolf teaches a full-featured wordprocessor offering so many more "features"—*authoring components*—than the basic email program. As it was well known in the art, and as taught by Wolf, a full-featured wordprocessor (discussed in col.2, lines 32-42) has the features—*more than one component*—for creating drawn objects, highlighting, borders, shading, tables, etc., (col.1, lines 23-34). However, the appellant submits, in the current brief, that the argument of read-only features, regarding claim 12, dovetails with the determination of student/teacher found in claim 13 (page 22, lines 5-10). In this case also, the appellant has introduced arguments not submitted before prosecution was closed. Therefore, these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise these arguments based on the rejections addressed on paper 20.

Moreover, appellant mentions that Bradshaw's teachings are far from distinguishing between a teacher and a student. The examiner disagrees, because Bradshaw teaches a component for the monitoring of email by a supervisory adult, such as a teacher, of students email through the use of a password (col.3, lines.30-67, col.14, lines.16-67, col.7, lines.48-67).

Therefore, the system's components can be accessed by typing a password, which is associated with a user --supervisor/teacher, or student—If the password is that of a teacher, then the teacher is allow to access functionality not available to a student's password. Thereby distinguishing between the resource access to be provided to a teacher versus a student.

Further, appellant stated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that Wolf doesn't teach more than one authoring component, and an email authoring component which distinguishes between a teacher and a student (page 6, lines 13-23). However, the appellant submits, in the current brief, that even if the examiner was correct in saying that Bradshaw teaches the determination of student/teacher found in claim 13, this does not apply to authoring components, but only to reading components (page 23, lines 1-4). In this case as well, appellant has introduced arguments not submitted before prosecution was closed. Therefore, these new arguments presented herein are considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise these arguments based on the rejections addressed on paper 20.

The arguments above concerning claim 13 similarly apply to claim 14.

Regarding the arguments of claim 15, appellant stated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that all the remaining dependent claims were moot in light of the rejections concerning other argued claims (page7, lines1-4). However, the appellant submits, in the current brief, that Wolf discloses only one authoring component, and that the teachings in col.23, lines 61-67 only refer to reading components not authoring ones (page 24, lines 1-9). Wolf teaches more than one authoring components as explained above. However, the other

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argument was not submitted before prosecution was closed. Therefore, this new argument presented herein is considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise this argument based on the rejections addressed on paper 20.

Regarding the arguments of claim 16, appellant stated in the response filed on 3/17/2003 regarding office action in paper 20, that all the remaining dependent claims were moot in light of the rejections concerning other argued claims (page 7, lines 1-4). However, the appellant submits, in the current brief, that the arguments concerning claim 15 apply as well to this claim, and that there is no suggestion that a database, presentation, or a puzzle authoring component could be used to edit an electronic email message (page 24, lines 14-page 25, line 2). Wolf teaches more than one authoring components as explained above. However, the other argument was not submitted before prosecution was closed. Therefore, this new argument presented herein is considered conceited, since the appellant did not previously raise this argument based on the rejections addressed on paper 20.

The arguments above concerning claim 1 similarly apply to claims 5-7.

The arguments above concerning claim 22 similarly apply to claims 23-24.

The arguments above concerning claim 13 similarly apply to claims 17-19.

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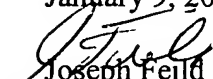
Conclusion

For all of the reasons stated above the Examiner believes that the rejections should be affirmed.

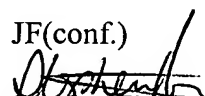
Respectfully submitted,

Cesar B. Paula

January 9, 2003


Joseph Feild

JF(conf.)


Stephen Hong

SH(conf.)



**STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER**